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FIGURE 1(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along the line 1b-1b of FIGURE 1(a). A first core 12 is, for example, a condenser that is placed on the upwind side of the multiple core exchanger of thermal energy 10. A second exchanger of thermal energy 30 (such as, but not limited to a radiator) is juxtaposed therewith. Both cores 12, 30 are disposed between the side manifolds shown in FIGURE 1(a).

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A thermal break comprising a slit 50 (FIGURES 1(c)-(d)) is roll formed without removal of material between the first and second upper and lower folds, and the first and second walls. The slit 50 insulates heat conductivity between the first and second fins, and may be of uniform or non-uniform length.

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Turning now to FIGURES 2(a)-(f), there are depicted other views of the thermal break comprising a slit 50 and a thermal fuse 52 (FIGURE 2(e)) between condenser and radiator fins. In FIGURE 2(b), the slit 50 is shown with displaced opposing edges, thereby creating one form of the thermal break. In the example shown in FIGURE 3, the thermal fuse appears once every 6.5 convolutions. FIGURES 2(c)-(f) are sectional views taken along the respective sectional lines illustrated in FIGURE 2(a). FIGURE 2(c) illustrates a configuration wherein the first fin 16 has one array of louvers extending between the edges thereof. FIGURE 2 (d) illustrates a configuration wherein the louver (in the example shown, of the second core 34) are split. FIGURE 2(e) illustrates a thermal break roll formed by fin separation and the slit 50 formed between the first and second upper and lower folds, and the first and second walls. For comparison, FIGURE 2(f) illustrates a neutral surface of either fin.